

# **CRIMINAL JUSTICE/MENTAL HEALTH PROFILE SURVEY**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This survey seeks to provide a profile of service recipients in the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Liaison program, a program initiated by TDMHDD in Fiscal Year 2000.

While this survey provides a profile of service recipients, not an analysis of program outcomes, it does point to why the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Liaison program is important and what changes might help ensure positive outcomes. Recommendations are listed on pages 4 and 5. Of particular importance, it appears that service recipients could benefit greatly from a combination of mental health treatment and paid employment. This combination could help ensure that these individuals—most of whom have not committed violent crimes—do not repeatedly return to the criminal justice system in revolving-door fashion.

The program's target population consists of adults with serious mental illnesses who are incarcerated, or at risk of incarceration, primarily in county jails. The program is carried out by individuals working in local communities who are known as criminal justice mental health (CJ/MH) liaisons. Currently there are 18 CJ/MH liaisons working in a total of 23 counties across the state.

The CJ/MH liaisons perform a number of functions, including providing liaison and case management services for members of the target population (referred to as service recipients in this report). The liaisons also provide training and education to both mental health and criminal justice personnel as well as facilitate communication/coordination between the criminal justice system, mental health system, and the community statewide.

Special thanks is due the following individuals who helped to make data collection and analysis possible: Liz Ledbetter, director of the CJ/MH program; CJ/MH liaisons Tracey Groves, Danielle McRae, Tracy McKinnes-Carter, Deborah Cloyd, Lori Fennell, Lindsay Reeves, Emma Long, Roque (Rocky) Martinez, Jan Cagle, Jody Reecer, Ashlee Cook, Tim Sircy, Barbara Hobson, Cameka Sanderfur, Amanda Smart, Tamarin Allen, Nick Weth, and Tarra Kiehn; Mike Pfeiffer, TDMHDD statistical programmer specialist 2; and Lorene Lambert, TDMHDD publications editor.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Over a 4-month period (October 16, 2006-February 15, 2007), the CJ/MH liaisons conducted personal interviews using a structured survey instrument during their initial contact with service recipients in the county(ies) they served. Interviewees were selected based on their ability and willingness to participate in the interview process. Individuals selected may have been incarcerated in the jail at the time of the interview, or they may have been in court or out in the community, awaiting disposition of their charges. Charges included misdemeanors, violent and nonviolent felonies, probation violations, and parole violations. Interviews were conducted primarily in jails, but some also occurred in courts or in the community.

The interview took approximately 30 to 45 minutes to complete. The surveys contained no personally identifying information and service recipients were free to decline interview participation. In addition, individuals deemed by liaisons as incapable of conducting an interview due to their mental state at the time were not interviewed. Interviews with these individuals were attempted later, if possible. It is estimated that approximately 10% of the potential respondent pool failed to be interviewed for one of these reasons.

A total of 214 interviews were completed by the CJ/MH liaisons. A total of 211 interviews were used in the analysis—Three surveys could not be used because sex of respondent was not indicated. Sex was a crucial variable because the actual CJ/MH service recipient population is estimated to be 67% male and 33% female. However, the recipient group actually interviewed was 57% male and 43% female. Because sex is such an important variable in terms of an individual's criminal justice and mental health profile, the data were weighted for the analysis to reflect the true 67%/33% breakdown.

Interview questions attempted to profile individuals in terms of their circumstances to determine the influences on the person at the time of their encounter with law enforcement leading to the arrest. Specific items focused on living situation, demographics, previous use of inpatient and outpatient mental health services, services that might have prevented the arrest, as well as health and health insurance status. A copy of the questionnaire and consent form are included in the appendix.

## **SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

The average service recipient in the CJ/MH program is a single male in his early 30s with a high school education. 69.9% are white and 26.5% are black, close to the overall racial breakdown of counties where individuals are facing charges. The majority are unemployed, and they are no strangers to the criminal justice system. About 90% have had previous arrests (on average, 4 to 9 previous arrests), but most have not recently committed crimes of violence. Most current charges are misdemeanors, nonviolent felonies, or probation violations. Service recipients reported that 60% of the arrests were related to their alcohol or drug use.

Most service recipients are not homeless at the time of their arrest. Only about 10% were living on the street at the time of this arrest, and less than half of those said they'd been homeless before. At the time of arrest, most service recipients were living in a private house, condo, apartment, or rented room.

A majority (60%) felt that there were particular mental health-related services that could have helped prevent their arrest. Most often, they specified individual counseling, alcohol/drug treatment, and medication management as services that would have helped them.

About two-thirds of service recipients had been hospitalized in the past for their mental illness. A relatively large share (40%) of those hospitalized said they were not ready to leave the hospital when they were discharged. The majority of those hospitalized (85%) were referred for outpatient treatment. Two-thirds of those referred took advantage of the referral and went for treatment. The one-third that did not said this was because they did not want to go or forgot to go, got arrested, didn't have transportation, or didn't want to stop using illegal drugs.

45% of service recipients hospitalized were hospitalized in regional mental health institutes and 55% in other types of hospitals. Those hospitalized in RMHIs stayed shorter periods of time- 53% of those in RMHIs stayed less than a month vs. 31% of those in other types of hospitals. 64% of those discharged from other types of hospitals said they felt ready to leave vs. 51% of those in RMHIs.

Both groups were about equally likely to be prescribed medication upon discharge (88% for RMHIs, 83% for other hospitals). They were also about equally likely to say they were still taking the medication at the time of the survey (33% for those at RMHIs, 30% for those at other hospitals). They were also equally likely to have been given a referral at discharge to a community mental health agency or professional (85% for RMHIs, 84% for other hospitals). But those at RMHIs were significantly more likely to say they actually visited the mental health professional after discharge (82%) than those hospitalized at other types of hospitals (55%). Service recipients in the two groups were equally likely to say the arrest was related to drug or alcohol use (55% for those at RMHIs, 56% for those at other hospitals).

Most service recipients (75%) say they have had outpatient mental health treatment at some point. The most common types of treatment they've received are individual therapy and medication management.

Only one-third of service recipients say they were currently being seen for outpatient treatment. Most commonly, they are being seen for medication management. While many say they are not currently being seen because they are in jail, others gave reasons like not wanting to or not liking treatment, already being on medication, wanting to use illegal drugs, losing insurance coverage, and having no transportation.

Over three-quarters say that, at some point, they have been prescribed medication for their "nerves". Over half (59%) of those who have ever been prescribed medication say they are still taking the medication. Service recipients who are not currently taking the medication say it is because they couldn't get it in jail, didn't think it was working, didn't like it or thought it had side effects, didn't think they needed it, didn't have insurance or couldn't afford it, were using illegal drugs, or had their medication changed.

Service recipients feel their mental health is much worse than their physical health. While half say their "nerves" are poor, only about 20% say their physical health is poor.

Many service recipients (70%) say that at one time, they had TennCare coverage. But currently, just 39% say they have TennCare coverage, with 8% saying they have Medicare coverage, 5% private insurance, and 3% saying they are covered under the Mental Health Safety Net. This leaves a large group—almost half—that are uninsured.

## FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Finding

- The majority of service recipients have, at some point, been hospitalized for their mental illness. As these individuals attempt to reintegrate into society, the availability of outpatient mental health treatment is crucial, in particular, individual counseling, alcohol/drug treatment, and medication management.

### Recommendations

- Division of Policy and Legislation (DPL) should work with the Division of Managed Care (DMC) to educate the behavioral health organizations and the community mental health providers on the treatment needs of service recipients who are being released from jails or prisons.
- DPL should work with the CJ/MH Liaisons to identify existing treatment resources and develop new treatment resources for service recipients who are uninsured.

### Finding

- Many in this group reported being receptive to receiving mental health services. However, there are some difficult barriers to treatment, including loss of insurance and lack of transportation, which continue to require addressing.

### Recommendations

- DPL should assure the CJ/MH Liaisons have the necessary information concerning the various treatment funding streams (safety net, state only, A & D block grant, etc.) that persons with mental illness may be able to access on release from jail.
- DPL should coordinate with Office of Recovery Services (ORS) Transportation Section to assure the CJ/MH Liaisons are aware of the transportation options available in the community so they may assist service recipients who are in need of transportation services.

### Finding

- Over half of service recipients (55%) have a high school diploma, a GED, or have been to college, yet the majority is unemployed. The availability of employment programs would be very helpful in keeping these individuals from repeatedly returning to the criminal justice system.

### Recommendations

- DPL and DRS Employment Section should collaborate with the Department of Correction and Board of Probation & Parole on employment opportunities for ex-offenders.
- DPL should work with DRS Employment Section to assure employment opportunities are developed and available for persons with mental illness and a criminal history.

### Finding

- Most service recipients have at some point been on psychiatric medication, but many quit taking medication, subjecting them to relapse. Some would apparently like to continue taking their medication, but say they can't get it in jail.

#### Recommendation

- DPL and the CJ/MH Liaisons should continue efforts to educate county officials, jail personnel and medical staff on the safety issue and benefits of assuring continuity of care for inmates with serious mental illness by providing prescribed psychiatric medications.

## **DETAILED RESULTS**

### **I. DEMOGRAPHICS**

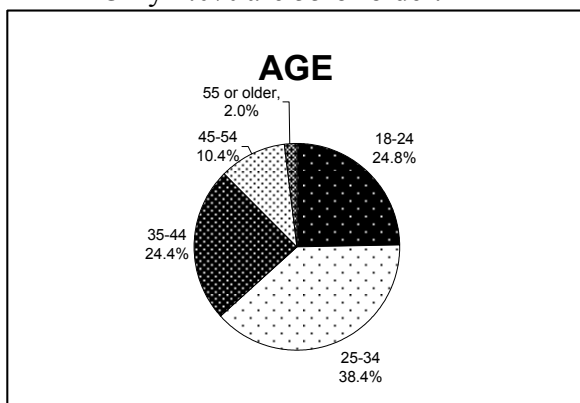
#### **GENDER**

Respondents to this survey are 57.4% male and 42.6% female. Since the actual service recipient population is two-thirds male and one-third female, the data have been weighted in the statistical analysis to reflect the actual service recipient population. All subsequent percentages use the weighted data.

#### **AGE**

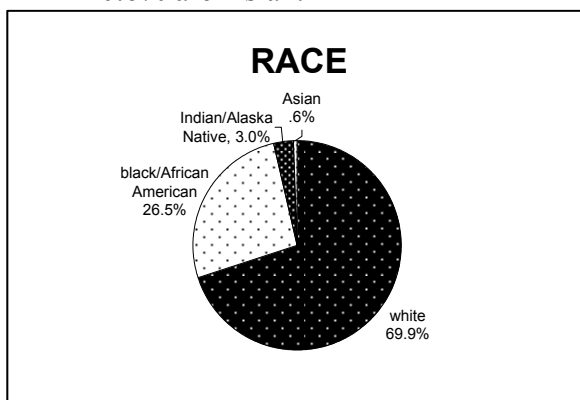
The average age of service recipients is 32.6 if the mean is used and 31 if the median is used.

- One quarter (24.8%) of service recipients are aged 18-24.
- Over a third (38.4%) are aged 25-34.
- Another quarter (24.4%) are aged 35-44.
- Just 10.4% are 45-54.
- Only 2.0% are 55 or older.



#### **RACE**

- 69.9% of service recipients are white.
- 26.5% are black/African American.
- 3.0% are Indian or Alaska Native.
- 0.6% are Asian.

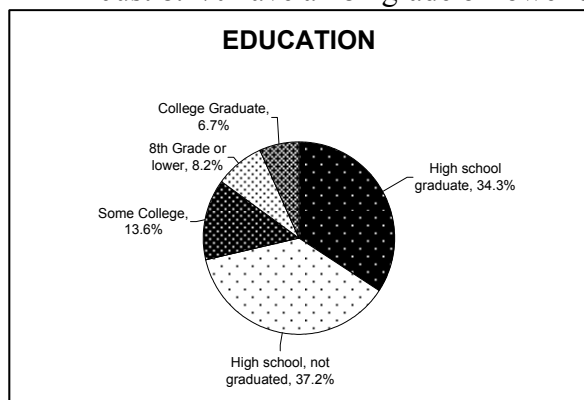


#### **HISPANIC ORIGIN**

- Just 2.4% of service recipients are of Hispanic origin.

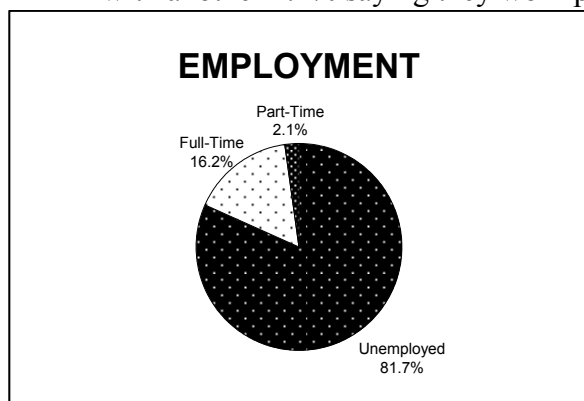
## EDUCATION

- Most service recipients are high school graduates (34.3%) or have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education with no diploma (37.2%).
- Another 13.6% have some college.
- Just 8.2% have an 8<sup>th</sup> grade or lower education level; another 6.7% are college graduates.



## EMPLOYMENT

- Most service recipients are unemployed (81.7%), but 16.2% say that they work full-time, with another 2.1% saying they work part-time.



## MARITAL STATUS

- The largest share of respondents say they are either single (43.4%) or living with a boyfriend/girlfriend (15.3%).
- Another group is either separated (11.0%) or divorced (12.3%).
- 17.3% are married.
- 0.7% are widowed.

## VETERANS STATUS

- A relatively small share of service recipients (6.1%) say they are veterans.

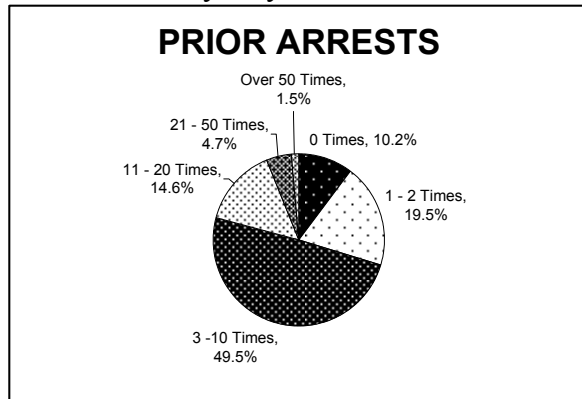
## *II. EXPERIENCE WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM*

### PRIOR ARRESTS

The average number of prior arrests for service recipients is 9.4 if the mean is used and 4 if the median is used.

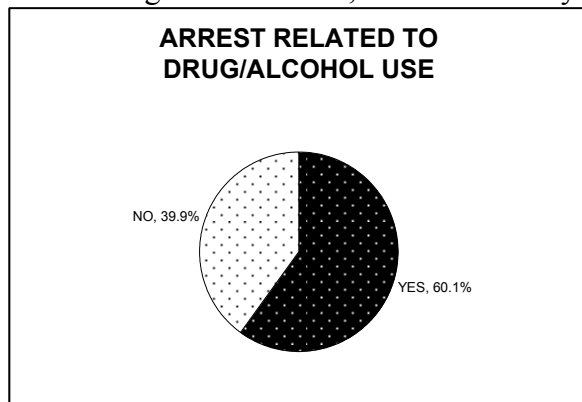
- Only 10.2% of service recipients say this is the first time they have been arrested.
- 19.5% say they have previously been arrested 1 or 2 times.
- 49.5% say 3-10 times.

- 14.6% say 11-20 times.
- 4.7% say 21-50 times.
- 1.5% say they have been arrested over 50 times.

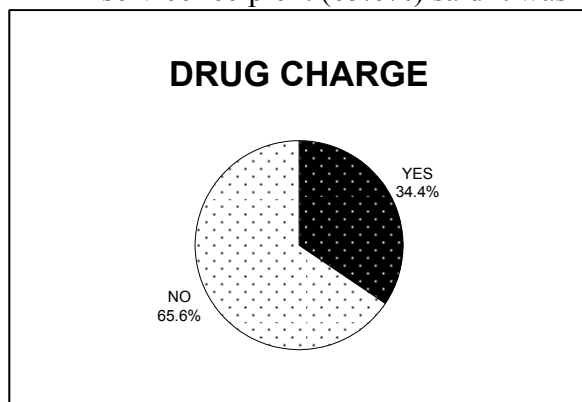


### ARREST RELATED TO DRUG/ALCOHOL USE, DRUG CHARGES

- The majority of service recipients (60.1%) say that this particular arrest is related to their drug or alcohol use, while 39.9% say it is not.



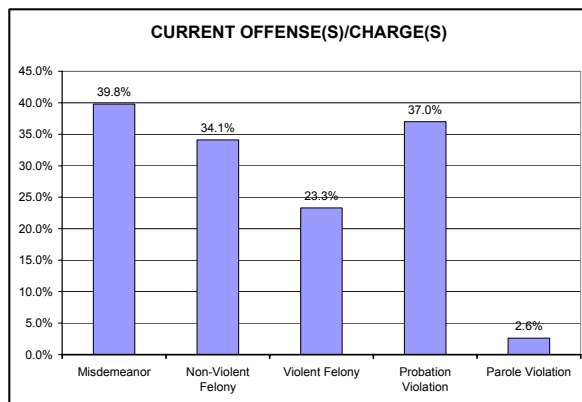
- For about a third (34.4%), at least one of the charges is a drug charge while a majority of service recipient (65.6%) said it was not for a drug charge.



### CURRENT OFFENSE(S)/CHARGE(S)

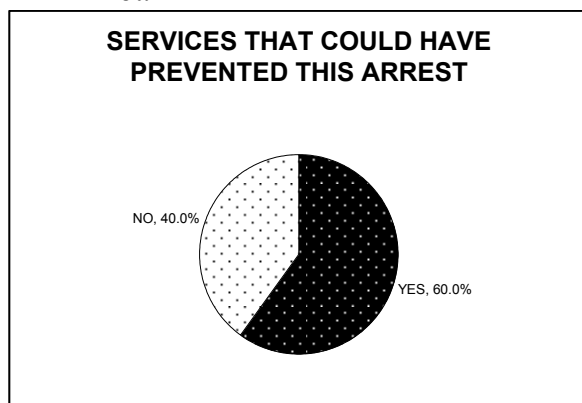
Note: Service recipients may have one or more offense(s)/charge(s)

- 39.8% are charged with a misdemeanor.
- 34.1% are charged with a non-violent felony and 23.3% with a violent felony.
- 37.0% are charged with a probation violation and 2.6% with a parole violation.

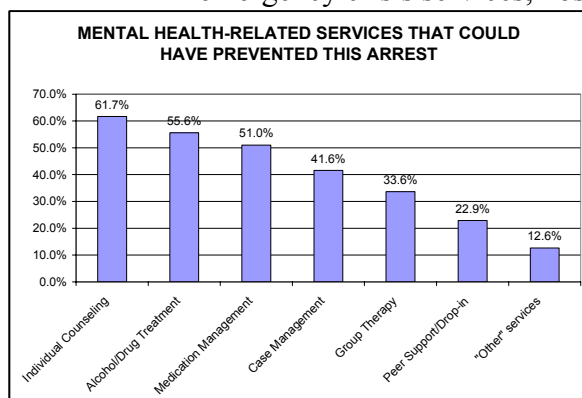


## SERVICES THAT COULD HAVE PREVENTED THIS ARREST

- 60.0% of service recipients felt there were particular mental health-related services they needed, but did not get, which could have helped prevent this arrest. 40% felt there were not.



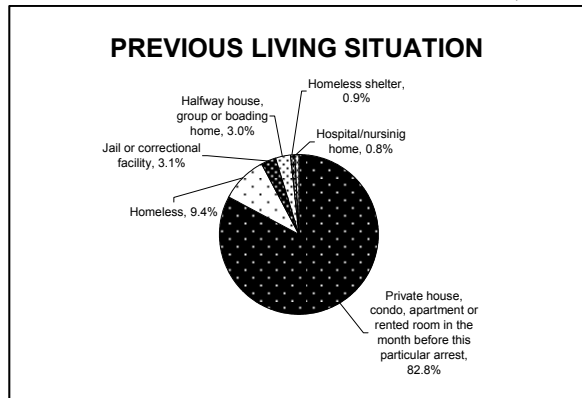
- Of those who felt there were mental health-related services that could have prevented this arrest:
  - 61.7% specified individual counseling.
  - 55.6% specified alcohol/drug treatment.
  - 51.0% specified medication management.
  - 41.6% specified case management.
  - 33.6% specified group therapy.
  - 22.9% specified peer support/drop-in center services.
  - 12.6% specified “other” services including anger management, family therapy, emergency crisis services, hospitalization, housing, insurance, religion/AA/NA.



### III. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND HOMELESSNESS

#### PREVIOUS LIVING SITUATION

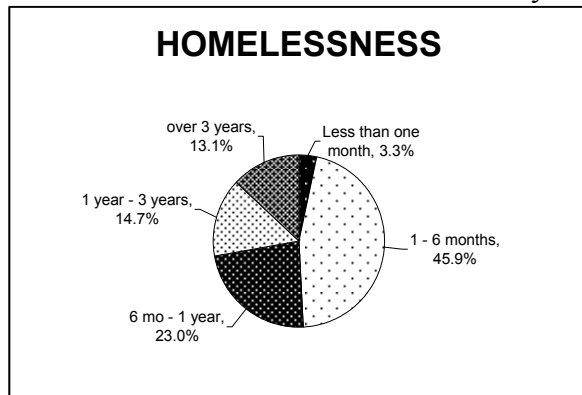
- Most service recipients (82.8%) say they lived in a private house, condo, apartment or rented room in the month before this particular arrest.
- 9.4% were homeless.
- 3.1% were in a jail or correctional facility.
- 3.0% were in a halfway house, group or boarding home.
- 0.9% were in a homeless shelter; 0.8% in a hospital/nursing home.



#### HOMELESSNESS

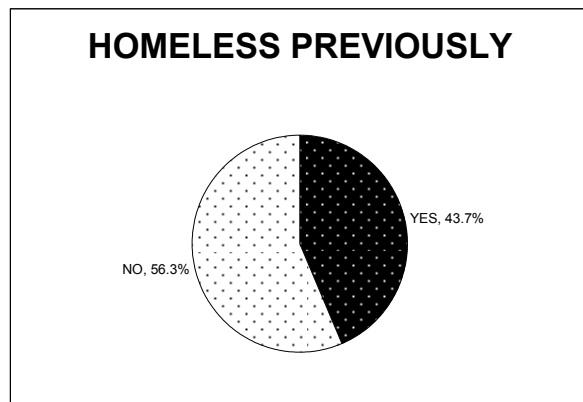
**Of those reporting themselves homeless in the month before this arrest:**

- 3.3% had been homeless for less than a month.
- 45.9% had been homeless from 1 month to 6 months.
- 23.0% had been homeless over 6 months to 1 year.
- 14.7% had been homeless over 1 year to 3 years.
- 13.1% had been homeless over 3 years.



**Of those reporting themselves homeless in the month before this arrest:**

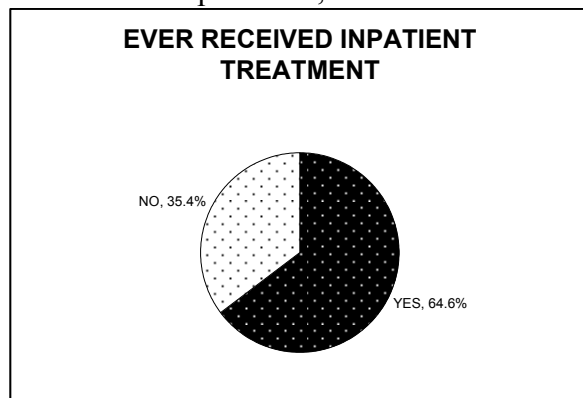
- 43.7% say they'd been homeless before while 56.3% say they had never before been homeless.



***IV. INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT***

**EVER RECEIVED INPATIENT TREATMENT**

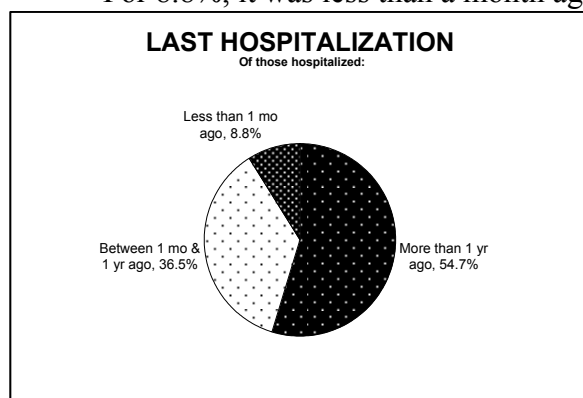
- About two-thirds of service recipients (64.6%) have been hospitalized for emotional or mental problems, while 35.4% have not.



**LAST HOSPITALIZATION**

**Of those hospitalized:**

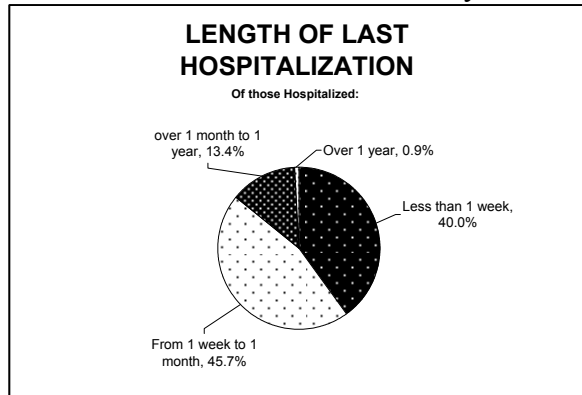
- For over half (54.7%), the last hospitalization was more than a year ago.
- For 36.5%, it was between 1 month and a year ago.
- For 8.8%, it was less than a month ago.



## LENGTH OF LAST HOSPITALIZATION

### Of those hospitalized:

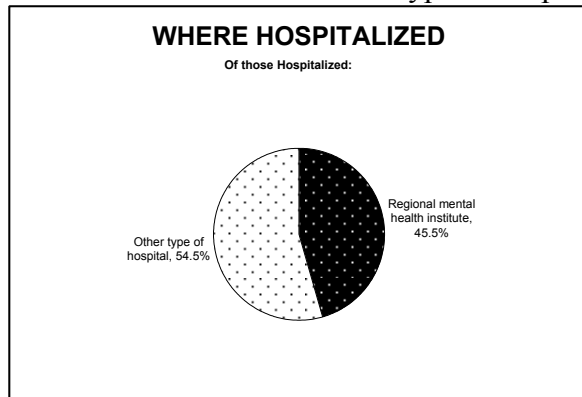
- 40.0% were in the hospital for less than a week the last time they were hospitalized.
- 45.7% were there from 1 week to 1 month.
- 13.4% were there over 1 month to 1 year.
- Just 0.9% were there over a year.



## WHERE HOSPITALIZED

### Of those hospitalized:

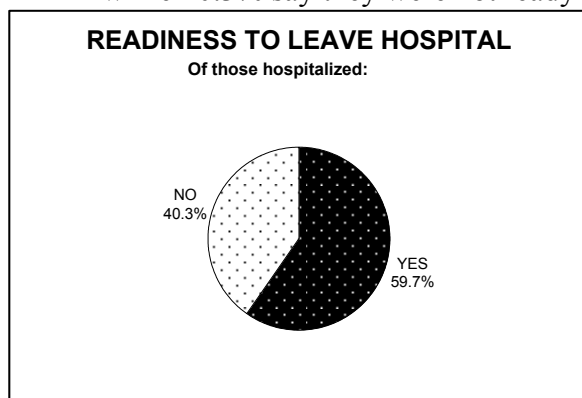
- 45.5% were in a regional mental health institute the last time they were hospitalized.
- 54.5% were in another type of hospital.



## READINESS TO LEAVE HOSPITAL

### Of those hospitalized:

- 59.7% say they were ready to leave the hospital the last time they were hospitalized, while 40.3% say they were not ready to leave.



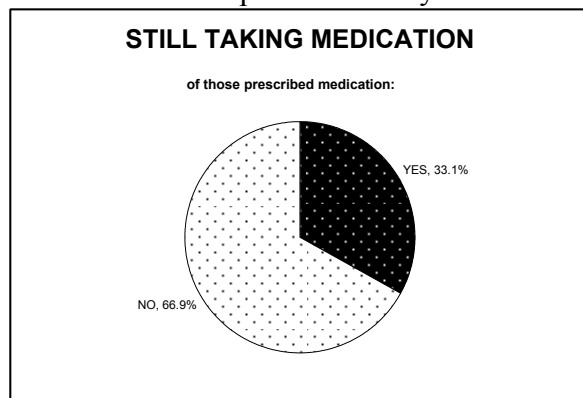
## **PRESCRIBED MEDICATION WHEN LEAVING HOSPITAL**

### **Of those hospitalized:**

- 83.0% say they were prescribed medication when they left the hospital the last time, while 17.0% say they were not.



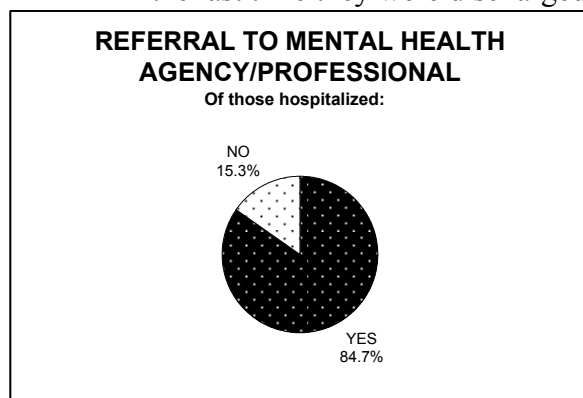
- Of those prescribed medication, one third (33.1%) say they are still taking the medication, while two-thirds (66.9%) say they are not. When asked why they were not still taking the medication, answers included: not wanting to take the medication, negative side effects of the medication, the medication had been changed, the medication was too expensive or they had no insurance, and couldn't get the medication in jail.



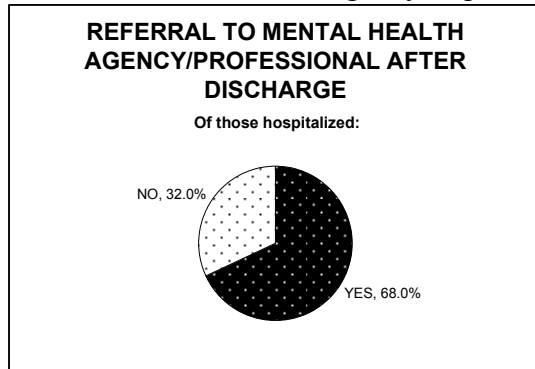
## **REFERRAL TO MENTAL HEALTH AGENCY/PROFESSIONAL**

### **Of those hospitalized:**

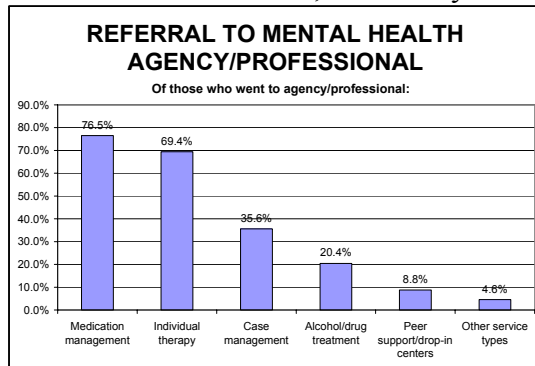
- Most (84.7%) say that they were referred to a mental health agency or professional the last time they were discharged from the hospital, while 15.3% say they were not.



- About two-thirds of those who received a referral (68.0%) said they went to see the mental health agency or professional after discharge, while 32.0% did not.



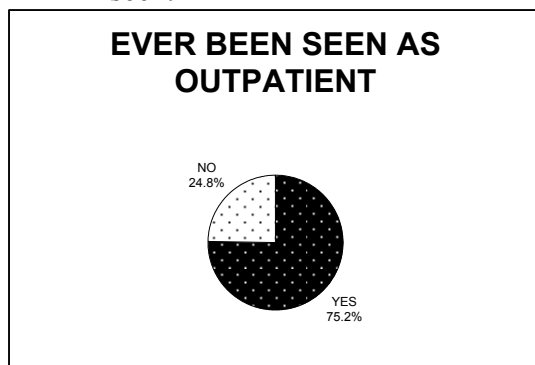
- Of those who said they did not go to see the mental health agency or professional, reasons given included: did not want to go or forgot about it, got arrested, no transportation, and did not want to stop using illegal drugs.
- Of those who went to the mental health agency or professional they were referred to:
  - 76.5% received medication management.
  - 69.4% received individual therapy.
  - 35.6% received case management.
  - 20.4% received alcohol/drug treatment.
  - 8.8% attended peer support/drop-in centers.
  - 4.6% got other types of services including anger management, parenting skills, and family therapy.



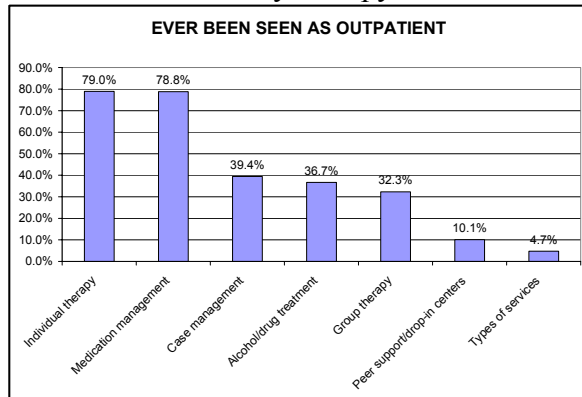
## ***V. OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT***

### **EVER BEEN SEEN AS OUTPATIENT**

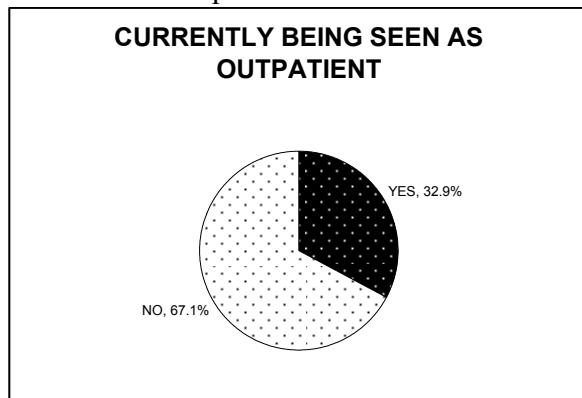
- Three-quarters (75.2%) of service recipients say they have at some time been seen for mental health treatment as an outpatient. One-quarter (24.8%) say they have never been seen.



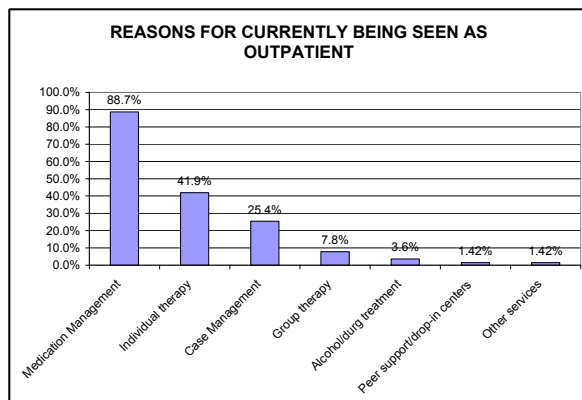
- Of those who had ever been seen:
  - 79.0% received individual therapy.
  - 78.8% received medication management.
  - 39.4% received case management.
  - 36.7% received alcohol/drug treatment.
  - 32.3% received group therapy.
  - 10.1% had been to peer support/drop-in centers.
  - 4.7% got types of services including anger management, parenting skills, and family therapy.



- One-third of service recipients (32.9%) say they were currently being seen for mental health services as an outpatient, while two-thirds (67.1%) were not. Reasons being given for not currently being seen included being in jail, didn't want to/didn't like being seen, already being on medication, wanting to use illegal drugs, losing insurance, and having no transportation.



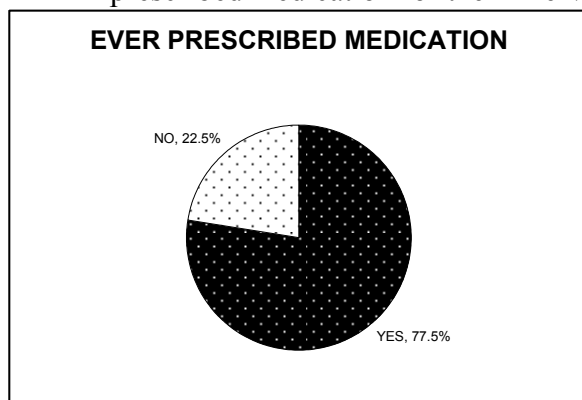
- Of those currently being seen for outpatient services:
  - 88.7% are being seen for medication management.
  - 41.9% for individual therapy.
  - 25.4% for case management.
  - 7.8% for group therapy.
  - 3.6% for alcohol/drug treatment.
  - 1.42% at peer support/drop-in centers.
  - 1.42% for other services (specifically mentioned CJ/MH liaison services).



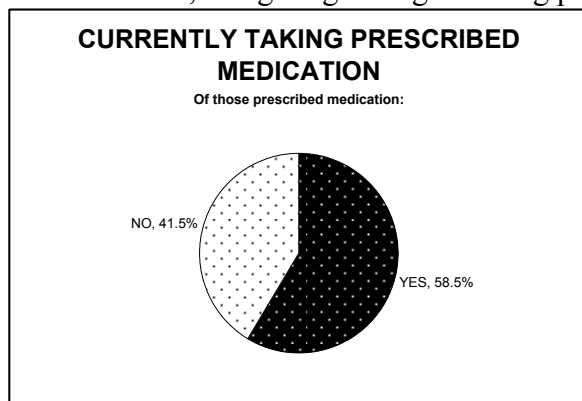
## VI. MEDICATION

### EVER PRESCRIBED MEDICATION

- Over three-quarters of service recipients (77.5%) say they have at some time been prescribed medication for their “nerves”, while 22.5% say they have not.



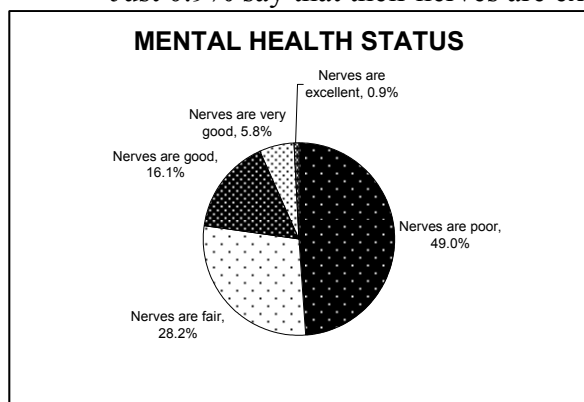
- Of those who have ever been prescribed medication, 58.5% were still taking the medication while 41.5% were not. Reasons that service recipients stopped taking the medication included: couldn't get it in jail, medication wasn't working, didn't like the medication or its side effects, didn't think they needed it, no insurance or could not afford, using illegal drugs/abusing prescription drugs, medication was changed.



## ***VII. MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS, INSURANCE COVERAGE***

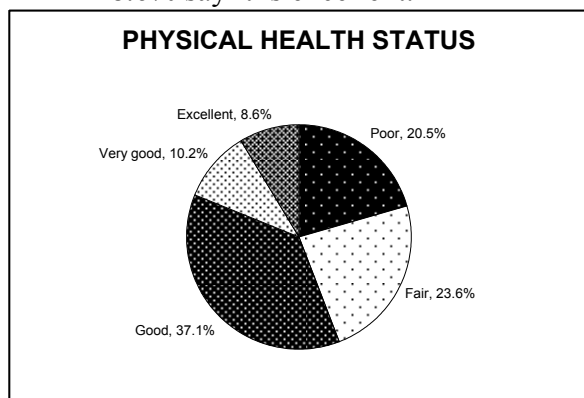
### **MENTAL HEALTH STATUS**

- Almost half of service recipients (49.0%) say that their nerves are poor.
- 28.2% say that their nerves are fair.
- 16.1% say that their nerves are good.
- 5.8% say that their nerves are very good.
- Just 0.9% say that their nerves are excellent.



### **PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS**

- Just 20.5% say that their physical health is poor.
- 23.6% say it is fair.
- 37.1% say it is good.
- 10.2% say it is very good.
- 8.6% say it is excellent.



### **INSURANCE COVERAGE**

- 70.2% say that, at some point, they had TennCare coverage, while 29.8% say they have not.
- Just 38.9% say they were currently receiving TennCare benefits at the time of this arrest, while 61.1% say they were not.
- A majority of service recipients (84.1%) say they do not have any other type of health insurance benefits, with 7.7% saying they have Medicare, 5.2% saying they have private insurance, and 3.0% saying they are covered under the Mental Health Safety Net.

## ***VIII. COUNTY***

### **COUNTY WHERE SERVICE RECIPIENT IS INCARCERATED/FACING CHARGES**

- Anderson 4.7%
- Bradley 5.8%
- Campbell 0.8%
- Cheatham 1.5%
- Cumberland 0.9%
- Davidson 6.9%
- Dickson 8.8%
- Greene 3.9%
- Hamilton 4.5%
- Hardeman 9.9%
- Henry 0.6%
- Houston 1.1%
- Jackson 0.4%
- Knox 3.8%
- Madison 2.5%
- Maury 9.9%
- Montgomery 0.4%
- Overton 0.4%
- Putnam 14.8%
- Roane 1.1%
- Rutherford 1.7%
- Shelby 2.4%
- Stewart 0.8%
- Sullivan 2.1%
- Sumner 7.3%
- Washington 3.0%

## **APPENDIX A (Consent Form)**

### **Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Criminal Justice/Profile Study Conducted by the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Liaisons Consent Form**

The Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities is conducting a study to better understand the mental health needs of people in local courts and jails. You are invited to participate in this study which will be helpful to the state in planning services. We will be asking questions about your recent living arrangements, types of mental health services you have received and may be in need of, any health insurance coverage you may have, and how you are feeling about your overall health.

The interview will be conducted by the Criminal Justice/Mental Health liaison. The questionnaire is anonymous and responses will not be linked to your name, address or any other identifying information. Your responses will be combined with those of other individuals to see what the needs are in your county and in the state.

You do not have to participate in this study if you do not want to. There are no consequences of any kind if you decide you do not wish to participate.

If you would like to participate, you must sign this consent form. This form will be kept completely separate from your questionnaire. It will not be linked in any way to any of your survey responses.

If you have any questions about this study, I (CJ/MH liaison) will be happy to answer them, or you can contact Liz Ledbetter (615-741-9137) or Paula DeWitt (615-253-8379) at the department central office in Nashville.

**APPENDIX B (Questionnaire)**  
**CRIMINAL JUSTICE/ PROFILE STUDY**  
**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2006**

**A. DEMOGRAPHICS**

**1/ As of today, how old are you (in years)?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**2/ Are you Hispanic or Latino (a)?**

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**3/ What is your race?**

- 1 American Indian or Alaska Native
- 2 Asian
- 3 Black or African American
- 4 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- 5 White
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**4/ What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?**

- 1 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less
- 2 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade (no diploma)
- 3 High school graduate (diploma or GED)
- 4 Some college
- 5 College graduation or higher
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**5/ Are you currently employed:**

- 1 Full-time (35+ hrs. per week)
- 2 Part-time
- 3 Unemployed, but looking for work
- 4 Unemployed (disabled/volunteer/retired/homemaker)
- 5 Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**6/ Which of the following best describes your relationship status?**

- 1 Single
- 2 Living with boyfriend or girlfriend
- 3 Married
- 4 Separated
- 5 Divorced
- 6 Widowed
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**7/ Are you a veteran?**

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**8/ Is this your first arrest?**

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF NO, ASK Q 8a. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 9]**

**8a/ About how many times have you been arrested before this?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**9/ Do you feel this arrest is related to your drug or alcohol use?**

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

***B. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS***

**10/ In the month before this arrest, where did you live most of the time?**

- 1 Private house, condo, apartment, rented room
- 2 Halfway house, group or boarding home
- 3 Hospital or nursing home
- 4 Jail or correctional facility
- 5 Homeless shelter
- 6 On the street, outdoors, in a car
- 7 Other (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF STREET/OUTDOORS/CAR, ASK Q 11-12. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 13]**

**11/ How long have you been homeless:**

- 1 Less than one month
- 2 One to six months
- 3 Over six months to one year
- 4 Over one to three years
- 5 Over three years
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**12/ Prior to your latest homeless episode, have you been homeless before?**

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

***C. SERVICES RECEIVED***

**INPATIENT SERVICES**

**13/ Have you ever been hospitalized for emotional or mental problems, "nerves"?**

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF YES, ASK Q 13 a-e. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 16]**

**13a/ When was the last time you were hospitalized for emotional problems?**

- 1 less than a month
- 2 between one month and six months
- 3 over six months to a year
- 4 over a year
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**13b/ How long were you in the hospital the last time for emotional problems?**

- 1 less than one week
- 2 one week to a month
- 3 over one month to one year
- 4 over one year
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**13c/ What hospital(s) were you in that time?**

\_\_\_\_\_ **INTERVIEWER CODE:**

- 1 regional mental health institute
- 2 other hospital
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**13d/ Did you feel that you were ready to leave the hospital that time?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**13e/ Was medicine prescribed when you left the hospital that time?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF YES, ASK Q 13f. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 13h]**

**13f/ Are you still taking the medication?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF NO, ASK Q 13g. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 13h]**

**13g/ What was the main reason you stopped taking the medication?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**(RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE)**

**13h/ Were you referred to a mental health agency or professional when you were discharged that time?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF YES, ASK Q 13i. IF NO OR DK/REFUSED, SKIP TO Q 16]**

**13i/ After discharge did you go to see the mental health agency or professional you were referred to?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF NO, ASK Q 14. IF YES, SKIP TO Q 15. IF DK/REFUSED, SKIP TO Q 16]**

14/What is the main reason you did not go to see the mental health agency or professional you were referred to?

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(RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE AND SKIP TO Q. 16]

15/ What mental health services did you receive from the mental health agency or professional you were referred to? (please read all choices & circle all that apply)

15a/ individual therapy	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
15b/ group therapy	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
15c/ medication management	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
15d/ case management	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
15e/ alcohol/drug treatment	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
15f/ peer support/drop-in center	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
15g/ other (Specify) _____	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused

#### **OUTPATIENT SERVICES**

16/ Have you ever been seen for mental health services as an outpatient (including therapy, medication management, case management, alcohol/drug treatment, peer support/drop-in center services)? [NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: THIS INCLUDES THE REFERRAL SERVICES IN Q 15]

0 no  
1 yes  
8 Don't Know/Refused

[IF YES, ASK Q 17. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 20]

17/ What mental health services have you received as an outpatient? (please read all choices & circle all that apply)

17a/ individual therapy	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
17b/ group therapy	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
17c/ medication management	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
17d/ case management	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
17e/ alcohol/drug treatment	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
17f/ peer support/drop-in center	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
17g/ other (Specify) _____	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused

18/ Are you currently being seen for mental health services as an outpatient?

0 no  
1 yes  
8 Don't Know/Refused

[IF NO, ASK Q 18a. IF YES, SKIP TO Q 19. IF DK/REFUSED, SKIP TO Q 20]

18a/ Is there a particular reason you stopped going?

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(RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE & SKIP TO Q 20)

19/ What mental health services are you currently receiving as an outpatient? (please read all choices & circle all that apply)

19a/ individual therapy	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
19b/ group therapy	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
19c/ medication management	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
19d/ case management	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
19e/ alcohol/drug treatment	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
19f/ peer support/drop-in center	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused
19g/ other (Specify) _____	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know/Refused

**20/ Has a doctor or other health professional ever prescribed medication for your nerves?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF YES, ASK Q 20a. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 21]**

**20a/ Are you still taking the medication?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF NO, ASK Q 20b. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 21]**

**20b/ What was the main reason you stopped taking the medication?**

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**(RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE)**

**21/ In your opinion, are there any particular mental health-related services you needed, but didn't get, which could have helped prevent this arrest?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**[IF YES, ASK Q 22. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q 23]**

**22/ What mental health related services do you think could have helped prevent this arrest? (please read all choices & circle all that apply)**

- |   |      |       |                      |
|---|------|-------|----------------------|
| <b>22a/ individual therapy</b>          | 0 no | 1 yes | 8 Don't Know/Refused |
| <b>22b/ group therapy</b>               | 0 no | 1 yes | 8 Don't Know/Refused |
| <b>22c/ medication management</b>       | 0 no | 1 yes | 8 Don't Know/Refused |
| <b>22d/ case management</b>             | 0 no | 1 yes | 8 Don't Know/Refused |
| <b>22e/ alcohol/drug treatment</b>      | 0 no | 1 yes | 8 Don't Know/Refused |
| <b>22f/ peer support/drop-in center</b> | 0 no | 1 yes | 8 Don't Know/Refused |
| <b>22g/ other (Specify) _____</b>       | 0 no | 1 yes | 8 Don't Know/Refused |

#### ***D. HEALTH AND HEALTH INSURANCE STATUS***

**23/ How would you say your nerves are right now? Would you say they are excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?**

- 1 excellent
- 2 very good
- 3 good
- 4 fair
- 5 poor
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**24/ How would you rate your overall physical health right now? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?**

- 1 excellent
- 2 very good
- 3 good
- 4 fair
- 5 poor
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**25/ Have you ever received TennCare health insurance coverage?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**26/ Are you currently receiving TennCare?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

**27/ Do you currently have any other type of health insurance coverage?**

- 0 no
- 1 yes--Medicare
- 2 yes--private health insurance
- 3 yes,--Mental Health Safety Net
- 8 Don't Know/Refused

***E. INTERVIEWER CODE/DO NOT ASK RESPONDENT***

**28/ Gender**

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

**29/ County code (see attached list)**

**30/ Current offense(s)/charge(s) (circle all that apply)**

Misdemeanor	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know
Non-violent felony	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know
Violent felony	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know
Probation violation	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know
Probation violation	0 no	1 yes	8 Don't Know

**31/ Is the charge (or any of the charges) a drug charge?**

- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 2 Not sure